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Five transports loaded with troops landed at Manila yesterday, which will more than offset the ald which the men who praise Aguinaldo are able to render him.

In 1892 the people who voted wrong and those who did not vote slaughtered prosperity on election day. It is not probable they will repeat the folly in Ohio this year.

The Louisville Courier-Journal speaks of Democrats not good enough to vote for Goebel, but good enough for McLean in Both will be glad for any kind of

Mr. Bryan seems to be devoting himself these days to bracing up Aguinaldo. It may be good politics; it is giving aid and comfort to an armed enemy, and that is defined to be treason.

The visitors drawn to the city by the meeting of the Carriage Builders' Association are a fine looking body of men, fit representatives of a great industry. They have the air of men who are prosperous.

Under a New York law soldiers in the field are entitled to vote, and an agent is the way to Cuba and Porto Rico with the necessary registry books and ballots to take the vote of the New York soldiers in those islands.

The effort which the Ohio correspondents of alleged independent papers are making to magnify the candidacy of "Golden Rule" Jones is unaccountable, except on the ground that nonpartisanship, even when it means nothing, is attractive.

A report comes from Washington that the Democrats in Congress and a few antiadministration Republicans will open war upon the President's Philippine policy. It is probably true as to the Democrats, but who are the anti-administration Republicans?

In the speeches Mr. Bryan is now making in Nebraska he predicts a fusion victory, in private he warns his friends not to admit that many Republicans attend his meetings, but they say it is merely out of

Chairman and Senator Jones, of Arkansas will find it difficult to convince the Southern farmers that there is no prosperity, now that cotton has advanced 50 per cent. But the senator has not heard of it. Arkansas is where politicians go to get out of the reach of information.

Reports from Kentucky indicate that the Goebel leaders are already preparing for extensive frauds at the ballot box. In several ve revised the lists of election officers agreed upon and have substituted men entirely from the Goebel faction.

do not hesitate to say," is the declaraton of Father McKennen, chaplain of the First California Regiment, "that every drop of blood shed beneath the tropical sun since last April is upon the shoulders of Atkinson and his followers." But Aguinaldo hopes for more aid from Mr. Bryan and his party.

The junction of the British forces under Generals White and Yule gives them an effective force of 8,000 to 10,000 men. The Boer force available for operations against Ladysmith is at least two or three times as great, but a British force of 8,000 to 10,000 acting on the defensive can make a tremendous fight.

Senator Hanna seems to accept abuse as a matter of course. For weeks the Cincinnati Enquirer has been assailing him in staring headlines as the owner of some coal slaves, tolling long hours for a mere pittance." It turns out that the mines belong to a coal company in which Mr. Hanna is

The prosecuting attorney of Cook county, Illinois, in which Chicago is situated, is about to file the papers in 3,000 suits against that number of corporations for violating a state law. The penalty in each case is \$8,000, making a total covered by all the suits of The principle cannot be asserted too often that corporations must be held to a strict compliance with the law.

President Hadley, the new president of Yale University, publishes an article on which he concludes that in as far as they are due to a desire to reduce expenses of production and distribution they are a legitimate outgrowth of commercial conditions and probably cannot be prevented by legislation. This is the conclusion to which intelligent public opinion seems to be tending. There is another class of trusts, however, namely, those formed for the purgose of floating watered stocks or cornering prices, which do call for legislative restric-

The forecast of the President's coming message may be guess work, but the sugshould immediately on assembling declare the unalterable purpose of the United States to establish its authority in and over the Philippines. Aguinaldo has undoubtedly been encouraged by the hope of a division in Congress representing a supposed division in public sentiment regarding the prosecution of the war. Mr. Edward Brady, | the extreme importance to Canada of a sea- | Columbus says that McLean has not put |

State University, who served for a year in Colorado regiment in the Philippines,

The Democrats, by lending their moral support to Aguinaldo, help to keep up the rebellion. It is the opinion among the lagals that the Democrats will win, and then the American soldiers will be with drawn. Aguinaldo quotes Atkinson. Billy Mason and Bryan to show that the Democraite party is with them. Aguinaldo's pa-2.00 | per, the Independencia, published at Malolos, quotes expressions in their favor and states that Bryan will be the next Pres-

The Democrats in Congress will not dare to go on record against the establishment of American authority in the Philippines. The declaration of such a purpose should be made by Congress as soon as possible in order to hasten the collapse of the re-

A TRIUMPH OF THE FACTORY SYSTEM.

In no field of production have American skill, enterprise and ingenuity been more fully displayed than in the development of the manufacture of carriages. In no line of production has the factory system more fully demonstrated its superiority. Fifty years ago carriages were made mostly, if not entirely, by hand in small shops scattered over the country, in which from six to twenty men were employed. For laborsaving machinery there were a few saws and the lathe. All other work was done by hand. Fifty years ago there were few carriages in the country; the farm wagon, made in the village shop, with wooden axles as often as with iron, heavy and unwieldy, was the vehicle. The chaise, or the pleasure carriage, as it was called, was the luxury of the very well-to-do. Even if the roads had permitted their use they were so costly that people of moderate means could not own them. And say what we will at election time, the people who have means to purchase are now a much larger part of the whole than fifty years ago.

But the hand-made carriage would have

precluded its general use, as it is used today, both because the people would not be able to purchase and the output would be insufficient. It was the development of the factory system in the manufacture of carriages as in the manufacture of all the necessaries and conveniences of life. In the factory system capital, invention and skill meet and out of the co-operation comes a new product with a reduced price. A better carriage can be furnished to-day for \$50 than could be made for \$150 under the old method. The carriage at \$150 was the luxury of the well-to-do; the carriage at \$50 is the necessity of all who live outside of cities and of many inside. Brains, invention, capital and skill have made immense carriage factories here and there, and these immense establishments alone make cheap and good carriages possible. There are those who deplore these extensive establishments. They bemoan the good old days when a man's work for six months represented the making of a carriage and that carriage was a luxury. They fear the result of that development which has combined a halfdozen factories into one, with a large number of men. Men lose their individuality and the weakest are driven to the wall. This may be true in a certain sense. But if the development of the factory system has done this, it has given better wages to many more men, permanence to an industry, and cheap and good carriages to the people.

CANADA'S LATEST PROPOSITION.

Canada's latest proposition for the settle ment of the Alaska boundary dispute gives the case a new and interesting aspect. Considering the proposition itself and the time and manner of its presentation it looks like a deceitful concession on the part of Canada and a nicely baited trap for the United States to walk into. After many months of almost fruitless negotiation, and right on the heels of a modus vivendi or provisional | habitants, Germany has 11.5, Russia question, Canada comes out with a proposipractically identical terms with those imposed by the United States in the British-Venezuelan dispute. As a condition precedent and absolutely preliminary to arbitraand Dyea to the United States if the latter which undoubtedly is to obtain for Canada a cial purposes and also made a naval and

In considering this proposition or any other looking to the settlement of the ques-States intends to act with absolute fairness and honesty. Canada has some rights in the defined they should be yielded without hesitation. We do not need and ought not to desire to deprive her of an inch of territory that justly belongs to her. On the other hand, we are justified in standing firmly for our own rights as defined by the deed of purchase from Russia and by undisputed possession for a term of years, and we should not be driven or coaxed into surrendering anything of importance. That the possession of a new seaport on the Pacific coast would be of great importance to Canada is shown by the persistence with which she clings to that point. The question is whether she has any just claim to it, and whether, in the absence of such claim, the United States should concede it.

It is difficult to see on what ground Canada can base any claim to a seaport or any territory within ten marine leagues the coast. In February, 1825, Great Britain and Russia signed a treaty whereby Russia became the owner of Alaska. In defining the boundary along the coast the treaty provided that the line should follow the summit of the mountains from a certai point to a certain point, and added

Wherever the summit of the mountains shall prove to be at the distance of more the States formerly called Western States than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of the coast which is to belong to Russia shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast and which shall never exceed the distance of ten which were part of the original Northwestmarine leagues therefrom.

This was Great Britain's title to Russia In 1868 the United States purchased Alaska from Russia with exactly the boundaries fixed by the treaty of 1825. From 1825 to 1889 the boundary was not disputed, so that the present claim of Canada dates back only ten years and really attacks a boundary fixed by Great Britain herself. The provision of the treaty above quoted shows that Great Britain intended to cede and did cede to Russia for a long distance the coast line and ten marine leagues inland. The line was ten marine leagues from the coast, and then the line was to follow the windings of the

coast, never nearer than ten marine leagues

to Canada than it is to us because she needs the outlet and we do not. But the treaty try cannot be blamed for standing on treaty

Canada's proposition to concede Skagway and Dyea to the United States without further claim looks fair, but the United to those points. The American commissiongood port of entry about three hundred miles from Fort Selkirk, on the Yukon river, and a good starting point for a railroad and base of supplies for the interior. Of course, it could also be fortified and converted into a military and naval station. It is situated almost due south from Dyea and Skagway, and completely commands the approaches to them. Whatever fairness there might be in a proposition to submit the whole question to arbitration is nullified by the proviso that the concession of Pyramid harbor shall be a condition precedent and absolutely preliminary to arbitration. This is about equivalent to Canada saying, if you will give us what we want above all things we will submit the rest to arbitration. The truth is, Canada is completely fenced in from the ocean by the treaty of 1825, and if the United States stands on treaty rights she cannot get out. She has no more right to Pyramid harbor than she | fellow wonderfully smart, but the elderly has to Dyea or Skagway-that is, none at all. The question is whether the United | self to be a fool." States shall make her a free gift of a seaport preliminary to submitting other indisputable rights to arbitration.

THE LAST BUGABOO. Militarism is the scare which Mr. Bryan s trying to work upon the people of Nebraska at present. He raises a cry of alarm, saying that if things go on as they now are militarism will strangle the liberties of the people. Mr. Bryan will search the country's history in vain for an instance where a federal soldier has threatened the liberty or the rights of any citizen of the United States. When Mr. Bryan was yet a child the peace Democrats of the North were filling the country with their warnings against the dangers of a vast army in the hands of Abraham Lincoln. We were then told that, with a million of men, Mr. Lincoln could make himself dictator. When the war had been three months over, nearly the entire one million of soldiers had faded away. By tens of thousands they were mustered out and became citizens, taking up the vocations of civil life. With this example before them Mr. Bryan will not be able to frighten the sensible people of Ne-

The fear of militarism which seems to trouble the timid Bryan is very absurd. In the regular army there are sixty-five thousand men, of whom thirty-five thousand will | casions. go out of service in two years. In addition to these there are thirty-five thousand volunteers whose period of service expires in two years, or before, and, unless Congress should take action, this will reduce the rega very shrewd piece of diplomacy, involving | ular army to thirty thousand men two years hence. And this is the bugaboo with which Mr. Bryan is trying to frighten the American people. Consider some figures: France has 14.5 soldiers to each one thousand inagreement for a temporary settlement of the | Italy 7, Great Britain 5.6. The United States, on the basis of sixty-five thousand regulars, has 86-100 of a soldier to one thousand inhabitants. That is the ghost which Mr. West. Again, France has a soldier to 37-100 of a square mile. Germany one to 35-100, tion Canada proposes to concede Skagway Great Britain one to 58-100, the United States has a soldier to 55 43-100 square miles. In 1896, to build fortifications and maintain the army, cost the people of the United States 72 cents a head. It cost Great Britain \$3.21 per capita and Germany \$2.70.

Mr. Bryan had better stick to his 16-to-1 fad if he has nothing better to add than his scare about military usurpation. The regand it has never taken from the citizen the tion it must be assumed that the United | right to vote and to have his vote counted, yet Mr. Bryan went out of his way to support Goebel in Kentucky, who is the author premises, and if they can be ascertained and of an infamous scheme to rob anti-Goebel voters of their votes in the machinery of counting-a positive menace to the liberties of the people of Kentucky.

> The New York Journal (Bryan Demoratic in 1896) has been looking over the ground in Ohio, and as the result of the survey concludes that the Democracy cannot win this time. It says:

The Journal would like to risk a predicmercifully thrashed in Ohio. And they are oing to suffer their punishment because they have abandoned the sound Democratic of expansion and have stupidly al owed themselves to be put in a position which no American party has ever occupled without ruin-the position of encouragement to armed resistance to the national

The reason is a sound one; no party should win by giving encouragement to those making war upon the Nation's flag

and its authority The movement for the Ohio centennial exposition in 1902 has more historic fitness than most of the expositions of recent years. The admission of Ohio to the Union in 1802 was an epochal event and the beginning of a procession of new States which resulted in great national expansion. As the first of to celebrate a centennial, Ohio's exposition should interest the whole country, and especially those States, including Indiana, ern Territory. In 1916 perhaps we will be asking Ohio to assist in celebrating Indiana's centennial, and we should begin by

setting an example of neighborly interest. The voting machine is advocated by many papers in this State on the ground that the large number of ballots rejected in a state election might change the result if they were all counted and that the present system is open to frauds. One exchange says that "we ought not to have another election by ballot." All the arguments are in favor of the machine except its first cost. From will cause will pay a large dividend on the

The staff correspondent of the Cleveland A glance at a map of Alaska will show | Plain Dealer (anti-McLean Democratic) at | newhere on the long stretch of coast the million dollars into the canvass that he

from which she is now debarred. The strip of | said he would give to be elected Governor Alaska sometimes called the "Panhandle," of Chio, but he has stopped paying out nearly five hundred miles long, which money because he is disheartened at the stretches between the Dominion of Canada outlook. The writer says "the whole camand the ocean, comprises about 29,000 square | paign, which, with McLean, is a one-man miles. It would be worth a great deal more | campaign, seems to have fallen flat." It is now asserted that Mr. Bryan's trip did more harm than good. One of McLean's friends says that Mr. Bryan would never have been invited to the State but for the clamor of the Republican press and the fear that the silver vote would desert him.

A Washington dispatch says that Secretary of State Hay has issued an order for-States has never yielded an iota of her claim | tidding our ambassadors abroad to speak at public banquets. The prohibition really ers positively refused to submit the question applies only to England, as our representaof their ownership to arbitration, claiming tives elsewhere seldom speak the language that besides our treaty rights we had the of the country. The order is a good one. claim of long undisputed possession. Never- | Our ambassadors to England have done too theless. Canada's proposal to abandon claim | much talking in recent years-so much that to them does somewhat simplify the situa- ability to make banquet speeches has altion. Pyramid harbor, which she now asks | most come to be regarded as the test of be conceded to her, is a landing place on the fitness for the office. British ambassadors northwestern branch or arm of the Lynn to this country never make speeches, and canal. Its possession would give Canada a ours might profitably adopt the same rule.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Cheerful Idiot. "I see," said the shoe-clerk boarder, "the Boers are razing Mafeking. "Is that all they are raising?" asked the

Philosophy on the Road. Dismal Dawson-Oh, well, the pore man can't choose his lot, as the feller says.

a lot he don't choose. The Savage Bachelor.

"How women do love to stare at a hero!" said the Cynical Youth. "Yep," assented the Savage Bachelor That is one reason why they always flock

The Cornfed Philosopher.

"The young man who gets cheated," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "thinks the other person who goes up against it admits him-

Congress and Cuba. Washington Letter.

Certain agitating Cubans are becoming impatient over the length of the island's probation and anxious for a trial at self; government. They do not want to wait for the completion of the census and are for jumping right in. The three hundred years of bondage and the year of comparative freedom the island has since enjoyed are as nothing. It is the present and to-morrow that engage their ambitions. They cannot see why Washington should not recall General. Brooke instanter and install self-constituted commission to run the affairs of the liberated people of Cuba. The evolution process is going on to the satisfaction of the conservative residents of the island and in the fullness of time the natives will have the opportunity so ardently desired by a few of them. Congress will be given the fullest information as to the status of Cuban affairs and it will for Congress to hasten or delay the culmination, as the case may be.

England and the Powers.

Hartford Courant. Of course the jealous and unfriendly powers are secretly "taking counsel together" against England this year as they did against the United States last year. And probably no more will come of it now than came of it then. England is not unaware of their ill will. In the swift mobilizing of her forces, the calling out of the reserves and the sending of the channel fleet to the Mediterranean she has given them food for reflection. They cannot be quite sure that the United States would see with unconcern a coalition against England. Probably they will end by letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would," as on several previous oc-

The Ex-President Abroad.

New York Christian Advocate. The honors paid to ex-President Harrison on the continent and in England are, in part, intended for the country of which he was President, in part the result of the habit in Europe of honoring kings, emperors and presidents, but in very considerable part because of the impression of his ability and legal attainments, made by the ex-President in his discussion of the Venezuelan claim before the arbitrators, the fame of which has gone throughout Europe.

Astor's Gift.

Philadelphia Times. The gift of William Waldorf Astor of \$25,000 to the Windsor Red Cross fund for use in the South African war, while entirely commendable, is bound to incite reminiscences of a time when he was a citizen of a country to which he gave nothing in time of stress and his allegiance to which he renounced because, among other things, he found the taxes too burdensome.

The Cowardly Boycott. Boston Journal.

There is a woman in Paterson, N. J. named Polly McGrail who is supporting little child and an invalid husband in spite of the taunts and missiles flung at her by men who are boycotting the shop in which she works. She is a fine example of everyday heroism, and her assailants are examples of the cowardice that almost invariably springs from a boycott.

Looking Forward.

London Leader. Even if the Transvaal's present system of government were to be brought to an end Mr. Kruger, though he would lose his salary of £7,000 a year, is said to have capital invested in Germany which brings him in about £30,000 a year, and would probably settle in that country, supposing he did not care to remain in South Africa.

The Real Wonder.

New York Press. A woman recently dragged herself up to the top of Popocatapetl and came down again. One can understand why some foolish people insist on elimbing up impossible peaks, but why they insist on coming down

again is more puzzling. What the Bolter Did.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "What did the bolter do in 1896?" asks Colonel Bryan. He captured Kentucky, smashed the Chicago platform, helped to elect a Republican President and incidentally snatched a few other thorns from the

prow of labor.

Should Have Known Better. Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Tissue is a Missouri man who has just been sent to the penitentiary as a counterfeiter of Uncle Sam's currency. Tissue isn't heavy enough for that sort of thing and he should have realized it in time.

Who Knows? Baltimore American. There is no limiting the spread of modern

progress. We now have smokeless powder, noiseless weapons, horseless carriages, wireless telegraphy, and who knows but in time we may have voiceless pugilists? His Reserved Right. New York Mail and Express.

Able journalists in various parts of the

coun.ry are already writing the President's

message for him. It is understood, however, that the President reserves the right to revise their copy.

Probably.

Washington Post. Admiral Dewey is probably acting on the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of picture in the "after-taking" department of a patent medicine advertisement.

Takes the Cake.

New York Evening Sun. There is a church uptown which is famous for its sermon notices. The last one, however, took the cake. It read as follows: "How to be happy though plous."

The McKinley Handshake. Washington Post. New York Mail and Express. The McKinley grip deserves special de-

the caller, holds him an instant and ther quietly and deliberately "shakes" him. Mr McKinley is not a tall man by any means: indeed, he is, if anything, considerably beow what I should consider the medium eight-five feet ten inches. Consequently his "shake" is considerably lower than a handshake you get from the average-sized man. The hand goes out straight for you there is a good warm pressure of the palm, a quick drop, a jerk forward and the thing is over. There is something besides the extended, outstretched palm to allure you, and that is Mr. McKinley's beaming countenance. When greeting the public he never ceases to smile. It is not a forced smile; if invites you forward and compels your own smile in spite of yourself. It is so genulnely nonest, too, that one cannot but conclude that, onerous as these receptions must be to the President's physique, he nevertheless enjoys them thoroughly. Long before the reception was over the President showed unmistakable signs of fatigue; his jaw began to droop and blackish rings formed under his eyes, but the smile-beaming, inviting-remained, and it lasted as long as there was one citizen to greet.

THE JEW IN AMERICA. According to Mr. Zangwill Their Moral Average Is High.

New York Journal.

All the Jews feeling the stimulus of American life, which is Western life in its latest expression, have shaken off or modified Oriental life. This wave of modern thought and this Western way of living, combined with their dispersion through vast spaces, instead of being huddled together in the warmth of a common religion, has de-orientalized them here more than anywhere except Germany. But at present, stimulated by works published by the Jewish Publication Society, of Philadelphia, there is a reaction toward orientalism, of which it is Everett Wrest-No; but he has to take impossible now to foretell the extent. The Jewish Journal this week says this will be

increased by this play of mine. Hitherto these peculiar Oriental manners, cusioms and ceremonies, being conserved chiefly by the poorer classes, have been considered vulgar instead of picturesque. But the mere fact that forms and ceremonials are conserved by poor people does not make them vulgar. And in so far as American Judaism is beginning to perceive this it has a tendency to gravitate back toward the point of view it thought it had shaken off forever. It begins to perceive that these things are part of a vast historical chain, which links them on to the period before Greece and Rome flourished.

In short, the Jews are beginning to evolve the historical sense, which is only a variety of the aesthetic sense, since whatever is past begins to gather color and atmosphere. Thus, I am told, many American Jewish tamilies, who a generation ago sold off their Sabbath lamps as vulgar evidences of their past, have not hesitated to buy them back at ten times their former price, perceiving that they are beautiful and historical ob-

I have not personally noticed any anti-Semitism in America. Indeed, I have been pleasantly struck with the magnanimity and tolerance of the American people. Thus, last year, when I was in Philadelphia at the season of Jewish New Year, I was much gratified to find a great daily organ coming out with the Jewish New Year greeting, printed in Hebrew, above its title. This is a thing I have never before seen in any newspaper in the world, and it the sympathetic ties between Jews and their fellow-citizens. Many New York journals have had kindly notices of the festivals which the Jews have observed this month in celebration of the year 5660, according to the Jewish calendar.

I believe it has been established that the United States is not a "Christian Nation, inasmuch as there is no established church of any kind, and that the broad principles of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God suffice as a basis or modus vivendi for all sects and classes. It is only in newspapers that I have read of petty examples of American anti-Semitism, such as the exclusion of Jews from a few summer hotels. Although I am willing to believe that the blame is to be divided both between the excluded and the excluders, yet I could wish, for the sake of the great principles of the American Constitution, which should override the comfort or discomfort of a few summer boarders, that public opinion should stamp decisively upon

this embryonic germ of some future Dreyfus drama. Possibly some few Jews who have gained money before they have had time to gain culture may be a little loud and a little unpleasing to many gentlemanly Americans of the same income. But exclusion carries with it such tremendous dangers and such peril of resuscitating the old mediaeval savagery which Americans came to overthrow, that this deadly weapon of social excommunication should be resorted to only whenever any other method fails. And as one who has closely studied the Jewish character in its shades as well as its lights, as one who has always written without fear or favor, I can assure our squeamish and impatient American aristocrats that the disappearance of any unpleasant social taints in the Jew is only a question of one generation. The most offensive Jew who has made money is humbly anxious for his children to have better social advantages than he nad. And from the strident and assertive Jews who have grown coarse in the struggle for existence will come the quiet and cultivated ladies and gentlemen who will

be an enormous force for good in the America of to-morrow. The same is true of America at large, not merely Jews. You may see these finer specimens springing up all around and coming to the front n your schools and universities. As an example very near at hand, and one that naturally occurs to me, here am I sitting in the rooms of Dr. Hollander, professor of political economy in the Johns Hopkins University, whose work on "The Financial History of Baltimore" is already a classic. I have just migrated from the rooms, in famous Orientalist and keeper of MSS. in the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Friedenwald, who is one of the librarians of Congress. When it is remembered that another Dr. Adler was the projector of the Midway Plaisance in Chicago, which was built by a Jewish architect of the same name, you have high examples of the strik-

ing way in which the Jew is to the fore promoting the best interests of every na-There is not a country in Europe in which investigation will not show the hand of the Jew behind the greatest national organizations. The importance of all that he does for good is negatived by the disproportionate attention concentrated on the few Jews who happen to be wicked and vulgar. That the Jews are a race of angels is no

more true than that they are a race o devils. The truth is that their average of public and private virtue is higher, rather than lower than that of Christian people many elements of which have never ye been redeemed from their primitive paganism. This is only natural when we consider that Jewish civilization is some three thousand years old, whereas a thousand years after Christ half of Europe had not accepted Christianity even nominally

Rhodes Faces the Foe.

Minneapolis Tribune Cecil Rhodes is certainly a bold man. He knows that the Boers hate him with utterable hatred, that they have set a price upon his head, and if they should capture him would not treat him as a prisoner of war, but would make him the victim of a prompt military execution. And yet Rhode takes up his position at Kimberley, right in the center of the hostilities, and has, according to report, put himself at the head of a battalion of rough riders and raided a Boer camp. If Rhodes comes out of this war alive he will be a greater man than ever in South Africa.

A Duke as a Correspondent. London Letter.

The Duke of Manchester confides to his friends that he is going to the Transvaal as correspondent for an American paper, and he boasts of the facts that his social position will prevent the censoring of his lispatches. He goes to America first to get instructions. Winston Churchill, another member of the nobility, has already gone to the front in a similar capacity.

Farpsworth's Oversight.

Chicago Post. Walter L. Farnsworth, who claims the same matrimonial rights as the Sultan of Sulu, forgets that he neglected to negotiaate a treaty with this government, and that he acquired the wives where polygamy isn't recognized.

Accounted For.

Chicago Post. Just how Walter L. Farnsworth managed to marry nine women in quick succession becomes apparent only when it is remembered that he is a candy manufacturer.

Uncertainties. Cecil Rhodes doubtless looks in the mirror occasionally to see if his head is on

LOUISIANA FILIPINOS.

Colonies of Manilamen in that State for Half a Century.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Perhaps there is not a score of geographers or historians in all the United States who even know that Louisiana contains a Filipino colony. But, nevertheless, there are several of them.

All about the mouth of the Mississippi river there are hundreds of tiny islands covered with tall marsh grass, some of which are only a few feet out of the ocean. On the west side of the delta, in a little bay called Barataria, and to the north of the famous Grand isle, are numerous little islands on which are settled the colonies of Filipinos, which just now are being visited by many Southern people anxious to learn for themselves just what sort of people our soldiers are fighting with in the far-away Orient. Besides these colonies there are other smaller ones in Lake Borgne, on the other side of the delta, and in the many contiguous islands of the Barataria group.

The principal island in the latter group is Clarkcheniere, and on this island is the main Filipino settlement. These little blue men are called along the gulf "Manilamen." These sons of the far-away Filipinos are natural born fishermen and sailors. There are, all told, in this one colony, or rather series of colonies, perhaps as many as fif-

teen hundred persons. than fifty years ago. In fact, some of the oldest of the colonists says that they have been in this country for fully seventy-five years. But about a half century ago 'Manilamen" first settled on Grand isle, the ast in the group in Barataria bay. It was on this islands that the famous pirate, Lafitte, made his headquarters for many years. In 1856 a great storm swept over that region. completely submerging Last isle, its four hundred souls being washed into the sea. The next morning not a trace remained of

"Strange wild spot in the Mexic sea, Where wind and wave and wild bird

This storm created fear in the hearts of the "Manilamen," and by degrees they moved a little nearer to the mainland, and again settled on an island called Cheniere Caminado. This island, being somewhat higher than the others, was covered with large cak trees. Here these built up a flourishing colony. They had a little church, a schoolhouse and had made more or less attempt at an organized government

Then came another fearful hurricane, in one-half of the population of Cheniere Caminado-were swept into eternity in one sirgle night. Other storms of more or less severity followed, the last occurring in 1893, carrying with it terrible loss of life and property. These sad experiences have inspired

slands in the hearts of those who escaped from the fury of the terrible hurricane, and they gradually gave up their old homes and went further in shore, where they built new ones. It is for this reason that now the greater number of these peculiar people inhabit

the low, marshy islands in the sheltered bay of Barataria, and the little strips of land along the banks of the sluggish bayous, on whose bosoms are myriads of water lilies in peaceful repose Scattered here and there all through the tall marsh grasses, nestled among the scrub willows, half hidden at times under the dense growth of tropical vegetation, are rudely and curiously constructed houses of palmetto and straw, presenting a half civilized appearance, the homes of these

wanderers from the islands of the South

with strangers, and taking little interest in the doings of the outside world. Their lives are devoted to the peaceful career of the fisherman. Their wants are few. With little sail boats and outfits for fishing this colony has lived for more than half a century, content with a good cetch which would furnish a frugal dinner, in blissful ignorance of what has been going on in the great world. They are inclined to be suspicious strangers, and when one goes among them

he is very likely to be received with coolness and indifference, but when by the use of tact and dipiomacy their suspicions are once allayed they will talk without restraint and even open their homes with most cordial hospitality and place before a stranger the best that they contain, The Filipinos are hopelessly ignorant far as book learning and knowledge of the world go, but the great majority seem to be endowed with a natural intelligence which marks them as vastly superior to many classes of foreigners who make this country their home. They are interested in touching than is the sweet illusion of hope when indulged in by unsophisticated youth. the war in the Philippines, and are proud to

talk about their native land. They have heard of Dewey, too, although t is with great reluctance that they can be induced to talk about the war with strangers. They have heard in a vague sort of way something of the recent history of their native country, and some few express the desire that it should be free. "Do you like the Spaniard?" was asked

of a group of old men

'Me like a Spaniard? Me like a snake The Spaniard steal our money. Take all we have. No one in Manila like a Spaniard. Dewey good man; he give Manila people friendship," were the replies which came from many sources all at once The writer landed a few days ago from little steamer on the island of Clarkcheniere, armed with a camera, and was greeted with very bad grace at first, but the colonists were soon won over to amia-Soon it became noised abroad that a white stranger had landed in the colony to take pictures. Little brown eyes and shining black heads were visible everywhere, peeping out from behind window shutters and half-closed doors. Their susovercome by curiosity, and before I had been among them three hours the crowd of curious spectators-men, women and children-had assumed enormous proportions. Mothers washed their babies' faces, dressed them in their best and paraded them up and

down, hoping their darlings would favorably attract the artist's eye. What you charge to draw my baby? "I will pay you money if you will draw me a picture of my house

These were the entreating remarks which came from all sides when they found they were not all to be "drawn. The most remarkable fact noticed about this Filipino colony was that there are no Manila women in it. Never yet, so they said, has a native Filipino woman been seen in the colony. One old man of superior intelligence explained that it was a characteristic of Manila women that they never left their homes. A very few, he said, had gone to Spain, but these were the only known instances of Manila women having left their native land. These 'Manilamen" took wives from among the Spanish and French creoles, and, in a very few instances, from among the negroes. They seem well contented in their matri-

A great many of these Filipinos are very old men. "We live to be much old." one. They have one vice, that of gambling. In the center of the stands a gambling hall. At night, when the day's work is done, the men congregate in large numbers around the gaming tables and play until their last nickel is gone. Crowds of women enter and stand around as spectators of the game, but seeming to take as much interest as the

For the "Little Americans." Providence Journal.

There is a disposition to argue that there something immoral in winning lands by the sword. But this is mere assumption; we must look to the facts for its justification. A war of aggression against Canada or Mexico or South American republics would not meet with the approval of thoughtful Americans. Two years ago no one would have advocated fitting out an expedition to take the Philippines from Spain, even although it might be shown that such a proceeding would be for the ultimate advantage of ourselves and the Filipinos alike. But it has been no mere lust of conquest which has put us where we are. The question is not one of taking or not taking. The little Americans must know as well as anybody that our position in the Philippines is the result of the war with Spain, not the object of it. They must know that to withdraw now would be a national disgrace.

Sound Democratic Views. Nashville American.

With but few exceptions, the exceptions being men and newspapers who seem to think it's smart to talk about "Mr. Mc-Kinley's war" and the oppression of the Filipino, the people demand that armed resistance to United States troops shall cease and that the inhabitants of islands belonging to the Un't d States shall recognize and yield to the a sority of the

Rates and Profics.

only increases business, but increas profits as well, everybody believes, and the fact has often been demonstrated, and in many different ways. But one of the most conclusive instances is furnished by the recent experience of the Japanese government in the matter of the railway lines of that country, which it owns and manages. The department having them in charge decided some time ago to increase the rates of fare by one-third, the old charge being a half cent, a cent and a cent and a half per mile for third, second and first-class passengers, respectively. The result, great-ly to the surprise of the authorities, was an immediate and marked loss instead of a gain, both in receipts and net profits.

HONORS TO GEN. HARRISON.

A Representative American Who Does His Country Credit.

Philadelphia American.

Every American can take a just pride in he attention which is being shown General Harrison on the other side. The French began it, Emperor William continued it and now those who make the British nation what it is and who stand for crown, Parliament and people are leaving nothing undone to show an ex-President of the United States that he is truly welcome and a per-

sona grata in London. Europe has honored an ex-President before in the person of General Grant, but the situtaion is somewhat different to-day from what it was in the seventies, and in this des re to make an official demonstration of good will to the American people in this year of grace one can read much in between The colony seems to have originated more | the lines. Great Britain, it is true, has no occasion to be overcorrect, but France and Germany have reason to know the state of things during the Spanish-American war calls for some definite effort on their part to show that they can make amends for past dereliction, a dereliction no less significant if largely national rather than official. It is fortunate, perhaps, for the United

States that General Harrison at this stage of events happens to be the American thus honored, since he exemplifies in his attainments, his public experience and in his quickness of mind all that is best typical of the American. His felicity as a speaker on all occasions is equaled by an ability to say something that is worth listening to. And in addition to this, he possesses a reserve which, while not popularly accepted abroad as "American," is yet not an unknown element in the American make-up. Representing, therefore, as an ex-President and as a citizen the 75,000,000 at home, none need fear but what the impression on ruler and diplomat will be favorable, and in so m

convincing argument for the American Americans who are endowed with common sense will take all honors in the spirit in which they were given. Inat a deeper note of cordiality should be struck in Great Brit-1880, during which eight hundred persons- ain was to be expected, but this is not an untoward circumstance. It is another proc of that amazing change on the part of the British towards the United States which, whatever the reason, cannot fail to impres at the present and be full of meaning for the future. Unquestionably if nations to live up to the ideals of the peace confersort of superstitious dread of the outlying | ence they cannot begin better than by realizing what each other's standards of life and men mean. In so far as General Harrison has demonstrated American ideals abroad he has done his country a great service, and his reception, it is to be ho is an earnest of the days of a better gen-

eral understanding to come. Off the Earth, Maybe.

Milwaukee Sentinel. Those 30,000 traveling men who have been thrown out of employment by the Democratic newspapers on account of the trusts must have been thrown out of the country by the same potent influence. The men out

An Unnecessary Question. Chicago Daily News.

A contemporary wants to know "what we

of employment cannot be found

are fighting for" in the Philippines. Such questions are usually answered with more calmness and clearness after the fighting is over, or, as Napoleon would have said, 'when the empire is at peace.' Automobile Stock. New York Financier.

eighty-one automobile companies with a capitalization of \$430,000,000. It would be interesting to figure what proportion of this sum has been paid in.

Up to the present time announcements

Beautifully Touching. Boston Advertiser. Hon. W. J. Bryan says he is hopeful that the Democrats will carry Iowa. Hardly anything in this world is more beautifully

A Finished Product. Philadelphia Ledger.

The Illinois papers are debating among themselves the question, "Who is responsible for Senator Mason?" We have always understood that Senator Mason was a selfmade man and proud of the job.

Dangerous Jokes. New York Press.

An Indiana girl laughed five hours over a joke and it took two doctors to persuade her to stop. Editors as a rule have a great number of such jokes sent them, but they are always afraid to print them.

Chicago Tribune.

A Powerful Reason.

Somebody propounds the query: "How does the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, of the exvice presidency, stand on the Philippine question?" His initials appear to indicate that he is anti-expansion.

A Symptom of Reform.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A surprising change has come over the Sultan of Turkey. He has not only commuted the death penalty in twenty-four cases, but agrees to let the Armenians rebuild their schoolhouses.

New York Evening Sun.

Quite Clear.

The Hon. Benjamin Harrison is having a nice time abroad. It is clear there is no better capacity to travel in than that of ex-President of the United States. Will Get Paid.

Kansas City Journal. The Chicago Tribune remarks that Mr. Bryan has been wasting his time in Ohio.

able to pay his bills.

Detroit News.

We hardly think so. Mr. McLean is amply

The Secret of Their Wisdom. Some people have never purchased a gold brick for no other reason than that the gold-

brick man has never suspected them of having the price. To Please Bourke Cockran.

Minneapolis Tribune. Bourke Cockran is worried over the standing army. A law should be passed to allow the army to sit down when business is slack

In all his biblical research Com Paul doesn't appear to have been impressed

with the injunction concerning the other

Well, No.

A Marked Omission. Baltimore Herald Mr. Kipling refrained from copyrighting his last poem. He evidently intended it to

be his contribution to the campaign fund.

Why Richard Is Silent. Memphis Commercial-Appeal. Richard Harding Davis is the only man who can tell who captured Toral, and modesty forbids him to enter into particulars.

Mere Imagination. Atchison Globe

A heavy box fell on the toe of an Atchison Christian Scientist the other day, and perhaps you think he didn't yell "Ouch!" One Difference.

Philadelphia Ledger. One difference between Bunker hill and Majuba hill is that the former never found it necessary to repeat itself.

Had to Swear to It.

Chicago Dispatch. That the lowest possible rates for any service depending upon public support not manently in New York.